The following papers were read:

On the effect of the areas of Oceanic Temperatures m Metercological Phenomens, by Captain C.

On the geographical distribution of some species of Fluviatile Shells, by Dr. J. S. Nowberry.
On the Longitude of the Cincinnati Observatory,

On the Longitude of the Cincinnati Observatory, by telegraphic operations in connection with the U.S. Ceast Survey, by Professor O. M. Mitchel, Director of the Cincinnati Observatory.

On the cause of Saltpetre Explosions, by George G. Schaeffer, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Centre College, Danville, Kentucky.

On the chemical effects produced by feeble Electrical Currents, by Daniel Vaughan.

GROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The committee appointed to memorialize the Logislature of Pennsylvania in reference to the publication of the final geological report of that State, respectfully report, that the important object contemplated in their appointment has been so far accomplished, that an act was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its last session, and approved by the Governor, authorizing the publication of the final geological report, in a style worthy of the scientific importance of the subject, and the geological wealth of Pennsylvania.

It contemplates an expenditure of thirty-two thousand dollars for the purpose, and the work is to be done under the superistendence of Professor Henry D. Rogers, the able geologist by whom the suryey was made.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSIONEE TO SURVEY BOOMDARY LINE RETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MERICO.

Prof. BACHE presented the following abstract of a

suryey was made.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSIONEE TO SURVEY ROOMDARY LINE RETWINEY THE UNITED STATES
AND MERICO.

Prof. BACHE presented the following abstract of a
report from the officers of this commission:

Major Emory remarks that the importance o
scientific works, undertaken by the government, as
exponents of the state of science in the country at
any particular period, cannot be overrated, and men
of science are therefore interested, and should be
consulted in regard to the organization of such
works. He next describes the boundary, the organivation of the commission for its survey, and the
operations. These are discussed under the heads of
astronemy, topography, magnetism, geology,
minershigy, botany, and ethnotogy. The method
of determining the first astronomical line from
the initial point on the Pacific to the junction of
the Gila and Colorado, is stated, and satisfactory
reasons are assigned for the preference given to
the method of determination adopted. The difference of latitude and longitude of the two extremitles was determined, and the azimuth computed. The peculiar topography of the country required the division of the line into three sections,
demanding different instructions to be given for
their survey. The reputed mineral wealth of the
country, and its rich botanical stores, called for
special attention to its geology, mineralogy and
botany. Meteorological observations were made
throughout the expedition. Maj E. next gives an account of the methods used in the astronomical observations. The latitude was observed with the
vanit telescope, by Talcott's method, and gave,
for the observatory at Camp Kiley, near the initial
point of the boundary on the Pacific, 32 deg. 35 min.
43 50 sec. The transfer to Punta Loma gives, for the
latitude of that point, 32 deg. 29 min. 30 sec. The difference of longitude between the two extremities of
the line, was obtained by observations of moon culminations and occulations, and was also attempted by
the method of flashes at intermediat

and where no elevation occurs requiring tunnelling or stationary power.

The Association took a recess.

Prior to the reading of papers, the Association spect an hour in the casmination of geological specianous submitted by Professor St. John and others; also, flint glass for optical instruments, manufactured in America, by D. A. Wells, of Harward.

The Association came to order at four o'clock, and was first addressed by J. W. Foster, United States Geologist for the land district of Lake Su-perior, on the different systems of elevation which have given configuration to North America. If will endeavor to send on an abstract of this valuable

will endeavor to send on an abstract of this valuable address to morrow — ker]

Professor Bache presented "Notes on the Zenith telescope in determining latitudes in the coast survey, by Talcott's method, and on the reduction of the observations". The object of this paper is to spread the use of the Zenith telescope and of Talcott's method among observers, using field instruments for the determination of latitudes. It gives the methods which the experience of the coast survey parties has found to be convenient in adjusting and using the instruments, in selecting the stars to be observed, and in computing and comparing the results. It is accompanies by tables, specimens of which were presented, on diagrams, to the Association. As it is intended for practical use, and is elaborate in its character, it requires publication in its full sytept to make it useful.

Mr. Wundeman, of Washington City, presented a paper "On a modification of apparatus for the regularation of time, for astronomical purposes, by means of electricity."

Major Richard Owen presented a paper "On the Paimontology of the lowest sandstones of Wiscongia. Iowa and Minneseta." of when the following

contology of the lowest sandstones of Wiscon-lows, and Minnesota," of which the following

The first year of the survey in the Northwest, it was ascertained that highly fossiliferous strata occur much lower in the geological formations than had been previously observed in the West. This is among the most interesting facts connected with the Paiscontology of the Northwest; as it throws a new light on the geological character of the oldest fossiliferous rocks. Hithorto our comparisons with European fossils have had to commence with the Teenton limestone. th the Trenton limestone.

In August, 1847, while descending the St. Croix,

In August, 1817, while desconding the St. Croix, I observed multitudes of lingule and orbiculae, which proved to be from highly fessiliferous beds reading upon the igneous rooks. In addition to the above remains, other brachtopods, and several forms of createous, sere alterwands found. They could be traced six or seven hundred feet below the bottom of the lower magnesian hunestone, and even beneath linguis bed, containing apparently linguis prima and linguis set upons, that characterize the lowest feasification or do of the Patdam sandstone of New York. In Ostober, of the same year, I found bonestic this linguis grit, a species of obolus, very much like those custanted from the lowest sandstones of Russias at dina mular bods, ten miles below Mountain Island, I discovered a remarkable trilobite, provided with spines, which project backwards from the pygidium

ite, provided with spines,
room the pygidium
The combined labors of the succeeding year
The combined labors of the succeeding year (where minute stratigraphical and palmontological sections were unde taken) developed beneath the lower magnesian limestone at least six different tri-lobte beds, separated by from 10 to 150 feet of in-

tervening strata.

The largest grains of trilebitus have been named dikellacephalon." It resembles Ogygia, but dif-The largest grains of trilobinus have been named "dikeliacephaion." It resembles Ogygia, but differs in the axial lobe of the pygidium and some other characters. Fortions of other trilobites, bearing some analogy to the above, occur at the mouth of the Minisha river. One species is remarkable on account of a spinous appendage, originating in the glabelia, and projecting upwards and backwards in the median line of the body. More than a hundred of this species were found in a specimen three inches against

1300 Dr. Shumard found, near the head of

In 1849, Dr. Shumard found, near the head of Lake Pepin, and also on the Wisconsin river, remains of crinoidea. Specimens of both orthis and spirifer occur at a lower bed, between these crinoidal heds and the Minisha tribbitie beds.

A finiter description of these various species, which belong probably to more than one genus, is in course of preparation for the final report on the geology of the Northwest.

The object of this short notice is merely to show, is connection with the specimens exhibited, that crustages do occur in Wisconsin, lower and Minnesota, even salow down in the ar-altered sedimentary strates a my organic relies have as yot been traced: strate as any organic relies have as yet been traced; and that the oldest sandstenes of that country contains also spirifers, orthis, obolus, and remains of crimides, besides linguise and orbicaise.

Prof. Schauppen, of Ky., read a paper "On the direction of Organic Misson in the Air."

And then the Association took a recess.

This evening, Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian locationtion, lectures "On the Obstacles to the Progress of Science in America."

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES. The ship Equator, Satured or Missionaries - the dispringuistic, takes out as passengers, the few Mr. Bireell and wife, missionaries of the American Biard. Appropriate religious services were held on beart in the ship metwern II and 12 o'clock to day, conducted by Er. Eggs. or of the servetures of the American The ship will sail this afternoon. - Boston

Letter from Gen. Th. Jefferson Sutherland. Council Blupys, Natraska Territory, }
April 24, 1851.

Council Blufs—The North Platte Country and the

Omaha Indiano-Natural Resources of the Nebrask's Territory-Emigration to California, Organ,

AMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.-Dear Sir-Entertaining the belief that a few items of information from this remote and very interesting section of our country, would be received with interest by your readers, I have availed myself of an opportunity to forward you this off-handed sketch.

Council Bluffs, as you will perceive by reference to the maps, is on the right bank of the Missouri river, and consequently within the proposed terri-tory of Nebraska. Is is at present the headquar-

ters of the Omaha Indians, who claim the territory on this side of the river for the distance of one hundred miles up from the mouth of the Nebraska or Platte river, (which is on the west side of the Missouri, about eight miles back.

A few weeks since I made a trip of a hundred miles or more in the Omaha country, going up the north side of the Nebraska, and then up the Elk Horn. The country has no parallel for beauty and richness of soil. The water is running and pure, springs and rivulets abundant, and atmosphere bracing—all which are evidences in favor of the healthiness of the country. The larger streams afford plenty of water power for milh and manufactories; and besween the mouth of the Nebraska and the Elk Horn, I discovered in the bluids iron ore, which appears to be of a good quality. In several places it makes its appearance in boulders, and in one place, on the Elk Horn, I saw it in regular strata.

The Omaha Indians have a village on the Papio a small stream confluent with the Missouri, between Council Bluffs and the mouth of the Nebraska. The situation is magnificent; but a more missrable race of beings than those who inhabit it, cannot well be conceived. The whole number of their huts, including those of sod and those of buffalo skins, peccent, was 61; and in these sixty-one cabins, smal as they are, I,300 human beings are said to reside But I believe their numbers are greatly over-rated A pair of leggins, breech clout and a buffalo skin constitute the whole wardrobe of each, and dog and ponies are their only animals. Of sheep, cowe oxen, hogs and fowls, they have none; and to the whole tribe there belougs only about fify ponies. They plant some forty acres of corn, and beyond this, these miserable people rely for aubsistence upon hunting, in a country where the game has been almost completely hunted out.

Across the river from this place, and distant eight mailes, is Kaneaville, the headquarters of all of the Mormons this side of the Graat Salt Lake. The town, if two or three dozen log cabins cro

formia adventurers; and the residue are farmers, with droves of cattle, set out for Oregon.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

Th. Japparson Schuttland.

Affairs in Hayti.

The Boston Truceller of the 9th inst: says:—
Our readers have been made sequainted with the recent attempts to subvert the imperial government of Hayti. The most recent, that of Prince Bobo, had not, at the last accounts, been terminated; although the probabilities were that it would be a signal failure. The provious insurrectionary movement is said to have originated in sceinlism, and to have contemplated a radical overthrow of the existing institutions of government. overthrow of the existing institutions of government. It will be remembered that some of the leaders, in-

of while remembered that some of the leaders, in-cluding one of the members of the cabinet, were arrested and publicly shot. We have been furnish-ed with a copy of the proclamation issued by the Emperor on this occasion, and have thought it worthy of translation and publication here. It is as follows:

PROGLAMATION.

Heydiens—Since the last year a plot directed to effect the subversion of the established order of proble affects has been connected. The guilty project of the complisation meaning and not only the form of the government, but aimed at nothing short of the curier overthrow of society. At that time I had discovered the thread of the plot, but writing until important evidence should be evolved; when the hand of Providence the eff, with the manifest design of preserving the State from the inteference with which she was threatened, at length three it into my possession. A circumstance, apparently the most execut, betrayed the proofs and the whole secret of the interior.

be trayed the proof and the whole secret of the maskination.

The public safety makes it my duty to take energetic
and sever measures. I have indicate the guilty one to
the power of the law. May the punishment they have
most deservedly entered to an example to every parties
of anarchy who dares to be pe for the success of any measure calculated to endanger putilic order and enfort.

Haytiens take courage? I watch with the an at unremitting diligence to frustrate it success of any discoupt
directed against the secred principles which secure to or
our social privileges. I chiract the heave address as
all the honorable functionaries and entitions, to undie in
common wish for the public good, to join in the off-ris of
the government, and to place perfect confidence in its
stability.

common wish for the policy good, to join in the start of the government, and to phere perfect confidence in its stability.

Given at the Imperial Paisse of Port an Prince, March 21st, 1561, 45th year of Independence, and 2d of our wider.

Letters I om Cape Hayrien to April 21, give no for ther news as to the whereabouts of the read Prince Poles, further than that he is probably wandering about the Plains trying to collect an array to ease head against Soutonger, but with not the least hope of success. Bobo is upwards of security few events of age. He was chief among the blacks at the time of their rising against the French, when the terrible massacre of whites took place, and since then has been second only to the French, when the terrible and either the second only to the President or Emperer. He is quite illiterate, not being about to read or write, and this is supposed to be the reason that his name was not found attached to the papers connected with the late Socialist rebellion. The letters from the Cape state that, after Bobo refused to go to the capital at the command of the emperor, he went into the mountains, but afterwards returned to the Cape. Here the authorities, after a hot delayer, emanded to take him prisoner, and sent fifty here were and diffy foot in varyoif, but they were two late, life in the Its, 150, 48th year of independence, and 20 of our right.

Farm for.

Letters our Cape Hayrien to April 21, give no far then was as to the who resbouts of the recol Prince Sube, further than that he is probably windering about the Prince Sube, further than that he is probably windering about the Prince Sube, further than that he is probably windering about the Prince Sube, further than that he is probably windering a subject the Prince Sube, further than that he is probably windering a factor of size and against the Prench, when the terribia messace of white took place, and since then has been second only to the President of Emperor. He is quite different took place, and since then has was not found attached to the paper connected with the late Socialist rebellion. The letters from the Cape state that, after bob refuned to the Cape state that, after bob refuned to the other paper connected to the thin princers, and sent fifty here use and first to take him princers, and sent fifty here use and first to take him princers, and sent fifty here use and first to the him princer, and sent fifty here use and first the command of the emperor, he week in the Cape at the head of 150 cm, hundred to take him princers, and sent fifty here use and first the command of the emperor. In the words of the surprise sent that the command of the surprise sent in that unhappy island, in a "gone count" the Cape at the head of 150 cm, hundred to the control of the Sub of April, and his secape is impossible.

General Bett x, a clored guilleaun much estemed, will be made chief of the surprise sent the two hours, in place of Bobe.

A letter from Port an Prince, office Sub of April, received in this city, states that; report we users for in this city, states that; report we users for the clore of the Sub of April, and the Deminican part of the bland.

The Overnor of Michigan has called a special section of the Legislature of the tiland, for the winter and the prince of the Sub of the s

The Indian Tribes on the Texas Frontier.

The Indian Tribes on the Texas Frontier.

A TAIX SETWEN WILD CAT AND COLS. COOPER AND TEMPLE.

[From the Washington Republic, May 12]

Among the despatches recently received at the Department of the Interior, is the memorandum of a conversation between Wildeat, or Concooche, and Colonels Cooper and Temple, at Engle Pass, Texas, on the 27th of March, 1851.

Coacooche, it appears, speke first, and expressed great joy at meeting Colonel Cooper, his old friend. He said it made him feel like he was again in Florida, surrounded by his warriors and his friends General Worth, Colonel Cooper, and Major Sprague; and that Colonel Cooper and himself had reason to thank the Great Spirit for sparing them in health, when so many of their brothers had fallen around them. A great lond had pressed him down, and he had been troubled in spirit; but since he had seen his friend, it had been removed, and he felt happy once more. He then remarked that the Americans were his friends, and that the Mexicans also were his friends, and that the Mexicans also were his friends, and that the Mexicans also were his friends, and that he wished to live in peace with both, and remain the friend of both; that he had made peace with his great father, the President; that they had smoked the pipe of peace, and the white smoke had gone up to the circat Spirit, as a witness of their sincerity; that they buried the hatchet in the earth, and no one was to dig it up; that they had raked up the blood in the war path, and swept it clean, so that both might travel it together in peace as brothers; that his great father had given him land in Arkansas as a nome and a burying ground for him and his people, on which they might hunt and raise corn, and live in peace with their brothers, the whites. But he said the Creek Indians had come upon his land, and tried to involve him in difficulties; had stolen from him his negroes; and, to avoid war, he had left that place, and started to search for a new home in Texas; that he had twice tried to go to San Antonio, to

the Lapuns are numerous, and that the other tribes in this Nate are small; that the Tonkaways are cannibals, but that they are tame, lary, and peaceable; that the Delawars are in the way of peace, because the Camanches hate them, and hate the whites because they are friendly to them. He then stated the best mode of bringing about a permanent peace. It was to send the Rickapoos into the Indian country, and let them shake hands with the Camanches and other wild ladians; and then, for himself and commissioners, and by the President, to follow on after them and get their assistance in making it. This the chief fortified by arguments. The gentlemen who have communicated this intelligence to the Department, say that the manne of Wildeat was respectful and kind; that there was no insolence—no threats—no unlind represents, but expressions of deep friendship. They say that the objects contemplated in the visit to that point have been in many respects accomplished, and submit the information acquired on that trip to the Pepartment, with the single remark that they regard it as politic to consider, rather than to camperate this remarkable chief, who has the talonis and influence to rouder comment good or extensive injury in the present state of our Indian relations in this country.

The Threatened Obscuption of Sonora and Lower California. (Translated from Le Trait d'Union, et the City of Nexice, March 29]

Translated from Le Trait d'Union, et the City of Mexice.

March 29]

A REAL DANGER.

Cur renders remember, no doubt, the remarkable candor of the New York Hernis, so no time ago, in antonneing that access hundred Americans, not finding their Eldorado quite as magnificent as it was presented to them, were proparing to leave Upper California, in order to make an irruption into Leower California. There was, nevertheless, need of this confidence, for Mexico, carefully opaning its ever, watched with a proper solicitude the stops of its dangerous neighbours. It is true that the great majority of this inhabitants of Upper California vegetate in district, too heavy to support that it has come to crucily understath most brilliant illusions. It is, also, thus, that thus deceived people, composed of snown adventurers, will not return, but will attempt, by all possible means, to extrient the union py position in which they have found them as iv a. Less terms would rive, and will successively, and with proposition in which they have found them as iv a. Less terms would rive, and will successively, and with proposition in which they have found them as iv a. Less terms would rive, and will successively, and with proposition, the gold seckers will successively, and with proposition, go wherever the public voice species of the Camprace of minors. I was forced, for a long time, that the attention of these constants adventurers would direct itself.

to the Cape of San Lucas. These mines have been worked for a long time; in spite of the imperfections of the machinery used—which consisted of a mule turning two mill stones—the yearly produce was from twenty to forty thousand dollars in sliver, which was sent to foreign countries. The silver sent is so common, that if it is asked of a native where it will be easy to find a place for establishing a mine, he points with his singer to the top of a mountain, and says, per 2kl. The wells dug for the mines are not deep, at San Antonio, for they ased machinery, the product of the miner of San Antonio could be increased ten-fold, and the other silver depots, lying frum Cape San Lucas to the Guil depots, which have never been worked, would give silver in abundance. In the neighbourhood of Loretto, on the guilf, there are immens mines of copper; they have been but partially worked, and all the entracted mineral was left at the well of extraction, or exported to foreign countries, for they had no means to operate its melting. I have seen during my sojournin Lower California, some samples of copper one, which contained at least 60 per cent of pure metal. The finest specimen of gold, washed, which I have ever seen, which contained at least 60 per cent of pure metal. The finest specimen of gold, washed, which I have ever seen, was shown me in Lower California. It is of the same kind as that found in the placers of Upper California, and I understood, recently, that a great discovery of gold placers had been made at a place called Los Gallinas; in the neighborhood of San Antonio. I have also seen, in that country, rich samples of cimbar; but, however, no mine of this metal has ever been worked on a large scale. In the Guil of California is and there exists yet more sait in the two islands than could be extracted in one hundred years. The great difficulty which, till now, was opposed to the development of the mineral richness of Lower California, has always been the want of an enterprising spirit among the inhabitants, who, as

fears about the Tehuantepee treaty, it would be better for the alarmists to turn their eyes towards Sonora and Lower California.

Circular Instructions to Collectors and other Officers of the Customs.

Tekasury Department, May 10, 1851.

The existing laws of the United States require that all vessels, whether American or foreign, coming from a foreign port, and bound to a port of the United States, shall, upon arriving within four leagues of the coast thereof, or within the limits of any collection district, produce to the proper officer of the revenue who may first board any such vessel a full manifest of the cargo on board, detailing all the items thereof, the port or ports where the same may have been shipped, the names of the consignees thereof, and the different ports, if more than one, where the same is consigned or intended to be entered. The department, however, has as estained that the execution of the salutary provision of the law on this subject has, in latter years, been in many ports greatly relaxed or entirely neglected, and that masters of vessels are constantly permitted to make out and deliver their manifests after they have actually arrived at their port of entry.

The obvious protection to the revenue which this provision of law was intended to afford, is thus greatly lessend; and, in the cases of vessels bound to inland ports, great facilities are thus afforded for illegally landing portions of their cargo while passing up the great estuaries or rivers of the country, which portion thus landed, under the present practice of making out their manifests after reaching their port of entry, they can omit to report, but which otherwise would have to be accounted for if the return of it had been included upon a manifest delivered agreeably to law, on their first entering the waters of the United States.

Independent, however, of these circumstances, and of the manifest needs of the revenue vessels, and all the bearding officers in the relaxed, and stiff less to fall into disuse; and the collectors bound, and to make, as provided by law, the needful endersement on another copy, to romain on bound the vessel thus boarded; and if the masters of any such vessels should not have their manifests ready for delivery, the officer, if practicable, and if not atten led with too great delay and inconvenience, should remain on board until such manifests can be prepared and delivered to him. In all cares where the masters of such vessels from foreign ports have no manifests of their cargo ready for derivery when thus boarded, or who shall neglect or refuse to deliver them when demanded by such bearding officer, the latter is instructed to report the same to the collector of the port to which such vessel may be bound; and said collector will, prior to enforcing the penalty prescribed by law, make report to the department, accompanied by an affidavit of the master of the vessel, enting forth the cames for neglecting to comply with the law and regulations, together with any extensizing facts or curremstances involved in the case, for the comideration and action of the department. The communities of the cutters and the boarding efficers are for ther instructed to trusmit, direct to this department, monthly abstracts of all vessels thus boarded and reported to the collectors.

Although the department is precluded from suspending or omitting to enforce the provisions of the law on this subject, yet, for the reasons before stated, and until proper notification of these instructions can be given, it will, in the exercise of the remaining power vested in it by law, extend such lenions and begiven, at will, in the exercise in such cases, in consequence of the public revenue. But which has existed for such a length of time in not properly enforcing the law on this subject, where the masters of vessels were aware of the change in that tempet, and of the existence of the present circular, previous to their leaving a foreign port for the masters of vessels were aware of the change in that tempet, and of the existence of the present ful endersement on another copy, to romain on board the vessel thus boarded; and if the musters of

Buperior Cener.

Before third Justice Oakley.

Action For Mudicial Services.

May 14—35m. Im Creeding is Joved L. Moore Forestee, it of Francis Co.—The philital in this case is a modical practitioner, and compa, in that he attended professionally upon Frances. Coy now me, with from '22 to '44 he attended her for a disease in the cycs, which rendered her plus blind, and that in 1824 her sight was fully restored. The defendant is the executor of the last will and testament of the deceased, May Coy, and it is alread has refused to pay the demand of the plaintiff, which is for a sum of \$3.000. The defendant contends that up to the year 1844, the plaintiff was paid by Frances toy for any professional attendance he had rendered; that the deceased was in perfect besits from that period up to 1838, and that the dill not require the attendance of a physician, and that if the plaintiff was which made exactly. Adjourned.

Mr. 15—The evidence in this case was recursed. It appeared that the plaintiff was not to a professional est acity. Adjourned.

Mr. 15—The evidence in this case was recursed the does for attendances on other persons at the ratio of \$5 per visit for 400 visits, and 12 for 20 visits, which made \$2,500 the remaining sum of \$4.00 was alleged to be due for attendances on other persons at the request of the deceased. One of the medical witovess depose if that it was the peactice of the profession to make high charges on those who could afford to pay, because there were so many poor patients who were unable to pay at all.

The Judge, to his charge remarked that though there was not much linearly in ranking one class of persons pay because atother could not, yet it was active maintenance which may see atother could not, yet it was active maintenance which may see atother could not, yet it was active maintenance which has persons himselved to pay the form the profession to the item that cometimes ceeur in surgices below theyer. Mayer, Ar. of New York—This case, which was tried before, was an action anamed the coun

Mr. 15 - Jahres Lenry, a Whitehell bestman was arrested and brought up on a charge of enticing and bringing away from Fort Wood, on Bellows Limid, two sodders, maned James O'Dennel and James Royd. However, maned James O'Dennel and James Royd. However, maned has come before the balted Stayes of the and that has come before the United Stayes enthouties, within the last six years]

that the bills were all forgeries, but so exceedingly well executed that some of the same kind had been taken at the banks in this city without detection. The plate, as well as the filling in, is counterfeit, and witness prenounced it, altogether, "a most dangerous counterfeit."

dangerous counterfeit."

The jury were cut a long time, but finally came into court with a verdict of "guilty," at the same time recommending the prisoner strongly to the mercy of the court.

Counted for the prisoner asked time to prepare a till of exceptions. The Court gave him till Friday of next week, and the prisoner was remanded to await the result.

bill of exceptions. The Court gave him tall Friday of next week, and the prisoner was remanded to await the result.

May 14—The of Bern—Two young thieres, named clean Kraft and John Santh, were tried and courteted of cleaning two cases alwayed to mutain tremp four pair of called in two two will be got the property of Par 4 s. Duncar, of No. 75 William street. The complainant, Mr. Luncan, is a wholesale boot and also desired at the place have mann d. and the two cases which were clean were lart of an invice of the two cases which were clean were sure of an invite of the two faces and some fed result by the chefts of the centricialment who overhauled and acceled them while in possession of the stelen property. The locals were subsequently deposed of the stelen property. The locals were subsequently deposed of the first deep property. The locals were subsequently deposed of the first deep property. The locals were subsequently deposed of the first been stelen was the reases the jury rendered a vertical of guilty of petit income only. The court sent the prisoners to the probability for an accelerate a vertical of guilty of petit income only. The court sent the prisoners to the pentionistry for an accelerate in the first of guilty of petit income only. The court sent the prisoners to the pentionistry for an accelerate in the first of guilty of petit income only. The court sent the prisoners to the pentionistry for an accelerate in the first for first income of the Thirk ward. On the afternoon of the List force, talking a both or property to talke one, which he had not property to a first the first force talking a both or property to talke one, which he had not be seen the late. The stream dances of the first were accessed in the front room due were obstrated. The story was also as the front room due were obstrated. The story was the local treet from the sect a notice as in the due commercing the two notes is a second to the front room deal, the heart a note as if the front room deal, the heart is note as a first of

United States Circuit Consi-refore the Hen. Judges Notion and Setif.

THE CHARGE OF MUNICIPE ON THE RESULT SHARE.

May 11—The trial of the two men Generals and Ren-ch, for the murder of Ass A. Havens, second note of the air Glenn, of which Edward F. Douglass has already seen convicted, is drawing to a close. The summing up of recursed will be reacheded on Thursday (this day), and he case, he doubt, submitted to the jury in the afternoon.

Court of General Seatons.

Charles Ford and James Marky were part to take the control of the country of the cou

The parties then left the court.
The parties then left the court.
The lady in dispute is rather a well-looking young we man with dark intiligent eyes, about 20 years of age, and gented appearance. The plaintiff and defendant are both Germans, considerably her senior in years, and stand open about an equal footing as to personal attractivenes.

When P. Lorna and others we Evrest Fudler.—This was no action for demages, arising out of the failure to deliver to the plaint fit life eachs of French madder by a certain date, according to contract, by which it is contracted the Martin Strong and smith, on the part of Dana & Co. that the damages sustained by them, in the equation of the increase of price from 12% cents to 18% on its core resund, and unfield to something between \$10,000 and \$12,000 —Adjourned.

The Tarf.

Union Counas, L. L.-A number of good races have come off curing the last two weeks, on the above track, which we have been unable to note on account of our reporter baving, in a race against time, let down in his near fore leg; or, in neutlest parlance, having sprung his foremast on the intended quarter. We have, however been favored by a reliable turnte with a summary of the revend races that have taken place, which will be found annexed:— Winnestar, May 14,-Pure \$100, mile heats, best

Moscoay, May 12 -Purce 450, mile heats, best three in

five. In between Shacked Shackellack S. MeLaugkilla. 1 1 1 1 Prot y. James Whelpley 2 2 2 2 2 Lift Foots, D. Price Time. 2.41 %—2.43—7.40%.

Turrear May 6 -Purce \$50, mile heafs, best three in Time 2:40% -7:42-2:41%-2:46-2:45

Time 240%—7:42—7:43—2:41%—2:46—2:45

Earz Par — A match for \$500, mle heats, best three in five in barners, was announced to come off between g. g. Tecumesh and s. m. Fanny but it did not take place. Tecumesh paying forfeit.

Mar I — Match 5:600, mile heats, best three in five.

G. Kelson was ed blir g. Ruck ifarry (in harness.) 1 1 1

D. Piffer named b. g. Bill Poole (to saidle.) ... 2 2 2

Time, 2:46—2:45—2:46.

Basic Dar — Purse \$50, mile heats, best three in five, in barness.

U. S. Commissioner's Court.

Before Joseph Heigham, Esq.

Mar 14—Dengerous Alexalit—Joseph E. Treworzy, first mate of the American brig Partridge, was brought up on a charge of assaulting Thomas Esmond, one of the sease with an iron mariing spike, as that vessel was about leaving Matanass. Upon the testimony adduced by Mr. Ridgway on behalf of the government, it appeared that the mate struck complainent a violent blow on the left ride of his head with the iron matling spike. (produce I in court) which caused him to become delirious and jump overboard; and that the water for some distance around him was reddened with his blood. The Commissioner decided on committing the defendant.

Before J. W. Nelson, Esq.

William Klein and Jacob B. Kaussen, alleged to be described from the Brench brig Marianne, were arrested, brought up, and examined before the Commissioner, who, after a full investigation of the vionage for which the accused man shipped, the captain baving prolonged the voyage beyond the period for their return to Brenzen. the case, ne doubt, submitted to the jury in the aftersoon.

Two mothe capital, convictorions.

May 16.—Mr. Marsh and Mr. Benedict addressed the jury on behalf of the prisences. After which, Mr. Ogden itellimen summed up, on part of the United States, in a steal of powerful eleguence, and having reviewed the lectimenty-concluded by drawing a truthful but appalling pleture of a murder at sea, which he designated as the more found and horrible of all homicides.

Judge Nelson then proceeded to charge the jury upon the law and the facts, which were similar to those in his charge on the trial of Douglass for the same offence.

The jury retired at five minutes before 5 o'clock, and in thirty-five minutes brought in a verdict of guilty against both the priseners; but were unanimous in recommending them to merey.

The prisoners, who received the verdict without any apparent movement were then remanded.

The District Aitorney said that on Monday next, he would call upon the court for sentence on the three prisoners convicted of this murder.

Mr. George F. Betts, counsel for Douglass, said that he would be obliged to ask for longer time to prepare for an application for a new trial.

Tancer Exercises.—The Cunningham Guard visited forms where the profits of the voice osmethed for some beautiful prizes.